

REMARKS

Claim 1-26 have been examined, with all claims rejected. Claims 1, 2, 14, and 15 remain rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Reichmeyer (U.S. Patent No. 6,286,038), and claims 3-13 and 16-26 remain rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reichmeyer in view of Kung et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,775,267).

Applicant has amended the claims to make the more clearly directed to a communication device that is wireless.

Reichmeyer teaches a method to remotely configure network devices in a network. Reading through the text, one skilled in the art concludes that the method concerns a computer network in its conventional definition, that is, a network in which:

- (a) The computer devices are separate equipment (e.g., router, switch, hub, etc.);
- (b) The configuring server and the computer devices to be configured are remote from each other;
- (c) The configuring server and computer devices are connected by network cables (e.g., coax cable, twist wire cable, optical fiber cable, etc.) in a wired network and radio link (e.g., WIFI, microwave, cellular, etc.) in a wireless network;
- (d) The configuring server and computer devices exchange data streams between each other according to standardized or proprietary networking protocols; and
- (e) The synchronization requirements among the configuring server and other computer devices are according to the networking protocol used.

The method of the present invention, on the other hand, is designed for configuring a plurality of hardware blocks within a single wireless communication device where:

- (a) The hardware blocks are co-located on either the same PCB or multiple PCBs in the device;
- (b) The configuring server block (e.g., a CPU) and the hardware blocks to be configured are co-located on either the same PCB or multiple PCBs in the device;
- (c) The configuring server block and the hardware blocks are interconnected by a set of wires and a bus on a single PCB and across multiple PCBs;
- (d) The configuring server block and hardware blocks exchange data streams among each other according to a design unique for each device; and
- (e) The synchronization requirements among the configuring server block and hardware blocks are according to the design requirement.

Although one that is not of ordinary skill in the art may draw similarities between Reichmeyer and the present invention, one that is of ordinary skill understands that the design criteria for Reichmeyer and the present invention are different. For example, it is known to one of ordinary skill a much higher timing accuracy is required for synchronization among hardware blocks within a wireless communication device covered by the present invention than synchronization among remotely located network equipments in a conventional network configured by Reichmeyer's method. Therefore, a method design for a conventional computer network does not infer applicability to the internal design of a wireless communication device and vice versa.

To one of ordinary skill, it is not obvious that the configuration method described in Reichmeyer would extend to the applications covered by the present application. This is especially true when the communication device is a wireless communication device, due to the device's complexity in architecture and high timing accuracy requirement. For example, considering a WCDMA cellular phone, a person of ordinary skill in the art will not conclude that a configuration method designed for remote configuration of a computer network can be used for configuring multiple hardware blocks in the wireless communication device.

In view of the above, Applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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